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Distribution extension of *Hypsiboas curupi* Garcia, Faivovich & Haddad, 2007 (Amphibia: Anura: Hylidae) for Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil

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Abstract: *Hypsiboas curupi* Garcia, Faivovich & Haddad, 2007 is a threatened species usually found along streams in the Atlantic Forest of Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil. We report a new record of this species, expanding its distribution to the municipality of Casca in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Key words: Atlantic Forest; threatened species; new record

The tree frog *Hypsiboas curupi* Garcia, Faivovich & Haddad, 2007 is a recently described species belonging to the *Hypsiboas pulchellus* group. It was first described in Misiones, Argentina (Garcia et al. 2007) and has also been found in Paraguay (Brusqueti & Lavilla 2008). In the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, this species has been found in Parque do Turvo (Derrubadas municipality; Iop et al. 2009) and Parque Natural Municipal de Sertão (Sertão municipality; Zanella et al. 2012). Elsewhere in Brazil, this species is known from the state of Santa Catarina at São Miguel do Oeste, Caxambú do Sul, Ponte Serrada, and Concórdia (Lucas & Garcia 2011).

We report a new locality for *H. curupi* in the state of Rio Grande do Sul (Table 1). During a field excursion on 14 September 2015, in the municipality of Casca (28°36′44.2″ S, 051°56′38.8″ W; datum = WGS84; Figure 1), at approximately 17:00 h, we observed and photographed several individuals of *H. curupi* (Figure 2) calling from vegetation in a stream within the riparian forest. A specimen collected at this locale was deposited in the Amphibian Collection of the Universidade de Passo Fundo (CAUPF 2985; License IBAMA/ICMBio - Sisibio 51177-1).

The area where the species was found is an upper slope of northeastern Rio Grande do Sul, at an altitude of approximately 616 m, and the climate is humid subtropical. This occurrence in Casca expands the presence of this species in Rio Grande do Sul, and extends its distribution by approximately 70 km, respectively, from Sertão in the same state.

The individuals were identified as *H. curupi* by comparing the morphology with references in the herpetological collection of CAUPF (color pattern and snout–vent length). The specimens possess morphological characteristics that are diagnostic for the species, including a brown dorsal coloration with or without blotches, a small dark loreal stripe between the eye and nostril, a white labial stripe extending beyond the lower margin of the tympanum, and a third finger disc equal in diameter to the tympanum (Garcia et al. 2007; Figure 2). The specimen from the municipality of Casca was male with a robust body and an SVL of 39.31 mm. The specimens were verified by Paulo Christiano de Anchietta Garcia.

Hypsiboas curupi is as Vulnerable on the Official List of Brazilian Species Fauna Threatened by Extinction (MMA 2014), and on the Rio Grande do Sul list of threatened

Table 1. Ocurrences of *Hypsiboas curupi* in Brazil with corresponding coordinates.

State	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	Reference
Rio Grande do Sul	Derrubadas	27°14′32.9″ S	053°56′56.4″ W	Iop et al. 2009
	Casca	28°36'44.2″ S	051°56'38.8" W	New locality
	Sertão	28°02′31.0″ S	052°13′28.0″ W	Zanella et al. 2013
Santa Catarina	São Miguel do Oeste	26°44′41.3″ S	053°23′40.9″ W	Lucas & Garcia 2011
	Caxambú do Sul	27°10′06.4″ S	052°53′27.0″ W	Lucas & Garcia 2011
	Concórdia	27°17′20.4″ S	052°06′58.1″ W	Lucas & Garcia 2011
	Ponte Serrada	26°46′17.3″ S	051°57′18.0″ W	Lucas & Garcia 2011

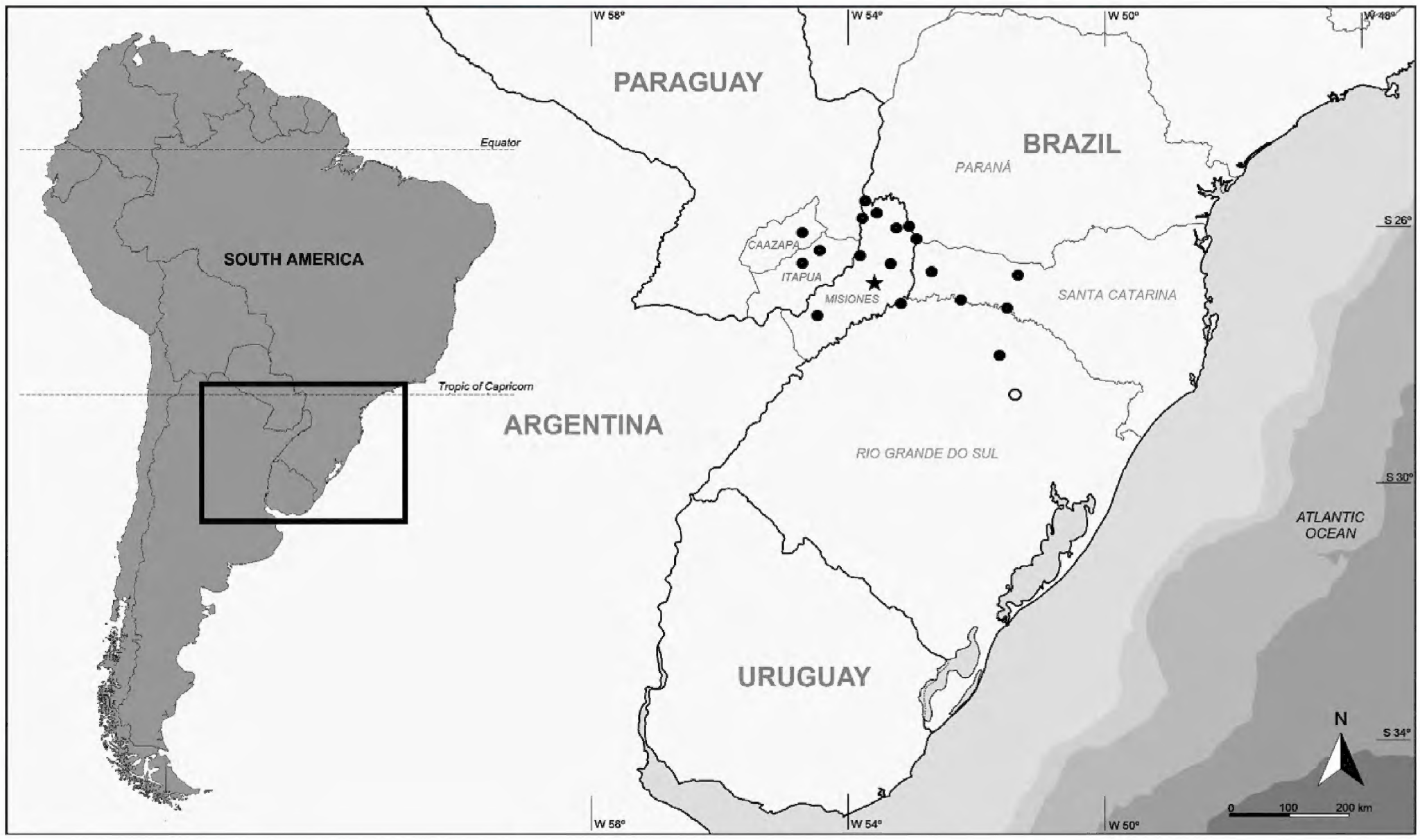

Figure 1. Collection localities of *Hypsiboas curupi* in northeastern Argentina (GARCIA et al. 2007), Paraguay (BRUSQUETTI & LAVILLA 2008), and southern Brazil (IOP et al. 2009; LUCAS & GARCIA 2011; ZANELLA et al. 2012). References for published records are given in the text. Solid circles: published records of *H. curupi*; open circle: new record of *H. curupi*; star: type locality.

Figure 2. *Hypsiboas curupi* from the municipality of Casca, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Photograph by L. Sangalli.

species, Decree No. 51.797 of September 2014 (GOVERNO DO ESTADO DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL 2014), it is classified as Endangered. *Hypsiboas curupi* appears in areas of semideciduous seasonal forest and Araucaria forests within the Atlantic Forest domain (GARCIA et al. 2007).

Studies of the natural history and ecology of *H. curupi* are scarce. GARCIA et al. (2007) observed a few males calling in secluded locations, from twilight until several hours after nightfall, in vegetation or partially immersed in water. LIPINSKI et al. (2012) and ZANELLA et al. (2013) recorded this species along a stream, calling from the vegetation, confirming its preference for this type of habitat.

Recent new information on its distribution indicate that this species may be more widespread in the Atlantic Forest, a severely fragmented and threatened biome (SOS MATA ATLÂNTICA 2011). Efforts to obtain new occurrence records of *H. curupi* are important for the evaluation of threats and its conservation status, in view of the prospect of increasing reduction of this biome.

This new record expands the geographic distribution currently known for *H. curupi* and contributes to the conservation of the southern Brazilian anuran fauna.

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